Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1851. The Fugitive Slave Law- A Lively Day in the Se. nate-The Devil Arranguedand Condemned as the erst Agitator-The Admenistration and the Bos-

ton Case-Resolution of Mr. Clay, &c., &c.

Sparkling sunny morning. Large assemblage of the "soverigns" at the Capitol, with a strong infusion of the Yankees of the Boston Committee of visitors. Crowded auditory in the galleries of the Senate-with an unusual acquisiton of handsome women, in white and pink bonnets. It was understood very early this morning, that the news of the Boston Fugitive Slave Case, brought to town by the New York Herald, had excited quite a stir at the New York Heraid, had excited quite a sur at the West End; and that Mr Senater Foot, immediately after breakfast had gone no to the President, on the subject, after calling upon Mr. Clay at his lodgings. It was expected there might be something done or said in the Senate, in reference to this case, upon the presentation of the usual daily batch of abolition petitions, against the fugitive law. The sequel fulfilled this impression beyond our most sanguine expectations.

of abolition petitions, against the fugitive law. The sequel fulfilled this impression beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Hamlin presented a petition from Maine, for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Butler, chairman of that committee, did not care whether it was referred or not; and upon that hint, the petition was referred. Shortly after that, Mr. Atchisen moved to re-consider the reference, in order to follow up the rule in regard to these nullifying petitions, by laying this one upon the table. Now here was an opening. A motion to lay on the table cannot be debated; but a motion to re-consider opens up the whole field of discression; and a very sprightly discussion was the consequence. When every thing else utterly fails of breaking the monotony of dull speeches to a sleepy Scoate, oring up the negro question, and the fur begins to fly in the most beautiful style. So it was to-day.

The telegraph has superceded the necessity of a report of this debate. We shall touch simply upon two or three prominent points. We think Mr. Pearce clearly established the fact, from the first chapter of Genises, that his satantic majesty, the devil, was the first agitator; not with standing Master Hale asserts that he stole into paradise as the commissioner of a fugitive slave law. We also agree with Mr. Butler, that the infernal spirit stole into the garden of Eden in the disguise of a serpent, whispering into the est of our poor credulous

into the garden of Eden in the disguise of a serpent, whispering into the ear of our poor credulous
grandmother, that there was a "higher law" than
the law proclaimed as the law of the locality.
Nor do we suppose it was necessary for Mr.
Foote to insist in reading Malou, to prove that the Nor do we suppose it was necessary for Mr. Foote to insist in reading Mileon, to prove that the devil and his angels were thrown headlong out of heaven, as arch agitators. This was going behind the record. Mr. Hale, however, made out a good case in behalf of aguation. No reform, no great good, no great improvement has ever been, or can ever be made without agi attor. Upon that point, the abstract argument was with the burly senator from New Hampshire. His agitation, however, is, as charged upon him, full of the mischief of nullification, sedition, abolition, and the "higher law". The debate upon the nevel excited the greatest laughter, at his, and at Hale's expense; and the result was, a reconsideration, and the laying of the petition upon the table.

The resolution of Mr. Clay, in relation to the Boston case, will, no doubt, bring from the President an assurance of his deformantion to enforce the law; and probably such recommendations for the more vigorous enforcement of the law.

The Boston affair has created an unusual excitement; and we should not be surprised if a determinant of the law.

citement; and we should not be surprised if a de-tachment of United States images were sent up to that city, to aid in the execution of the fugitive slave act, and to repel the mob of negroes and the surprised if a de

nullifiers who resist it

WASHINGTON, Feb 15, 1851. The Reception of General Jose H Parz

This distinguished gentleman arrived in our city at 11 o'clock, on the 12 h metant, from New York, and was met at the depor by Walter Lenox, Esq , the Mayor of the city, and by many other genticmen, who were apprised of his visit. Vespasian Ellis, formerly charge to Venezuela, introduced the Mayor to General Pacz and state, who was the Mayor to General Piez and suite, who was then brought to his indusings at the Irving Hotel. Inaving arrived there, the Mayor addresses him in a few appropriate r marks, in which he aliuded to his services in the cause of freedom, and to which the General replied as follows:—

Ms. Mayor:—On arriving at the federal capital of the thirty one states such compose this Union. I feel myself greatly honored by the marks of regard which you have shown to me. I came to sujoy the pleasure of visiting a city which with be interesting to

pleasure of visiting a the memory of virtue and patiotism shall be responsed among men to become acquainted with the in-elects that advin a place so impertant as the capital of a great nation—so distinguished on account of the verted name it bears. I had proposed to myself, therefore, to experience pleasant recollections and much estimation, but I now discover that to suit the store in Mayor, to accept my grateful achorisedments for the honor you have shown me, and for the kind terms in which you have spoken of me.

After this reply, he was introduced to many other gentlemen, Senators and Expresentatives, who had assembled on the occasion. At dinner a great number of persons were present denormal Paez was admitted to dos, not the senator Chamber and House of Representatives, which the enclosure He was surrounded to many accubers of Congress who heartily welcomed him. The interview between him and Henry Clay, on the fact of the Senators and Henry Clay of the Senators and pleasure of visiting a cott the traveller so long as

nate was highly not roung. Henry Clay calls on the General at his hord, this day, at three o'clock in the atternoon. To morrow he will be presented to the President. To morrow evening, he is also invited at Daniel Webster's house.

The Senate-The Resolution of Mr. Clay, respecting The Boston Negro, Mob Adopted - The Enforce.

ment of the Law, &c.
We had another large and intelligent audience in the galleries of the Sexate to-day. It was given out, in the morning, that Mr. Clay intended to speak upon his resolution in reference to the mob of Boston; and, of course, that was something worth being on hand to hear. The Bostonians were present in considerable numbers -as the expected discussion will be turn out to be especially interesting to them and down-conters in general.

Mr. Clay's resolution was called as. The sen ple stretched their penks over the galleries to see him. All right. It is Mr. Clay, and no mistage. The resolution having been read. Mr. Clay ex-plained its objects, to asterials of the Presidenti-The resolution having been read. Mr. Clay explained its objects, to assertain of the President:

1. What are the facts concerning the late negro mob in Boscoo, in the farcible rescue of a fegitive slave from the sanctuary of instice?

2. What measures were and have been resorted to, in order to enforce and maintain the supremacy of the law?

3. Are there any defects in the existing fugitive slave law operating against its efficienced and if so, what legislation in occasiony to correct such defects, so as to secure the more rigorous execution of the act!

Mr. Clay loomed to largely. His face was highly expressive of the deep indignation he had

so, what legislation in occessary to correct such defects, so as to secure the more rigorous execution of the act!

Mr. Clay knowed in largely. His face was highly expressive of the deep intigination he had not language to express, in reference to this mob of pegroes, entering sacrilegiously the sanctuary of justice, and taking the very sword of justice itself into their law less hands, and using it as an instrument with which to expel the officers of the law. Mr. Clay was measuremently distressed; and it may be, after air, that he was unnecessarily troubled. But so it was He could not describe his indignation, and it must, therefore, nove been extraordinarily sowers. Notwithstanding this, he expressed it so for they, that had it been in order, the galleries would have applicated him.

Honest John Davis is always calm, and very calmly submitted to Mr. Clay, that while Massachusetts would stand by the laws, all attempts to suppress the freedom of debate were unwas. Mr. Clay, springing up, called out at the top of his voice, in the most imperative manner: "Freedom of debate!—on what subject!—on what subject!—on what subject! This is an impudent, open violation of the law. But the mainer between the two Senators was softened down by explanations, Mr. Clay in elisting, however, but there shall not be any letting down of the lagines law until the Northern utilitiers shall have given some indications of allegance to the law as it smalls. He goes for thrashing them, if necessary, in a submission.

The debate would one titles, massats, and bayonets, if required to do it, and that was accuree of great consolation. Means thele, leftstoon Davis, John Davis, and Cooper expanded the lebate among them over a very large surface including Shay's rehelifion. The whickey (corn whiskey at that) insurrection to Penneylvana, the late invasion was suspended, and the recolution was adopted.

We expect, therefore, in a lew slays, to have all the facts from the President, respecting the Boston

We expect, therefore, in a few days, to have all the facts from the President, respecting the Boston mob, and we may also get a recommendation of two in regard to the more rigorous enforcement of the law. After the adoption of the resolution, the crowd dispersed, for the event of the day in the Senate was out. Something of a row was expected by many sanguine lovers of such scenes; but

the discussion wat whittled away to nothing. Mr. Clay was in the humor for agitating, so as to stir up a little wholesome counter-excitement in the Senate, and over the country; but it was no go. A sort of lethargy has crept upon Congress since the great adjustment. You may rouse them up a little on the nigger question, but that is all; and even upon that they speedily subside into dullness. We ought, however, to have, and still expect to have, a scene or two of the old fashioned kind about the niggers, before the adjournment. Short of that, we doubt whether the country is safe.

Affairs at the State Capital.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE. ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1851. More Trouble about United States Senator. It is questionable whether the annals of New York legislation ever presented a more interesting spectacle than that of yesterday, when Senator Beekman made his speech, defining his position, and giving his reasons for opposing the election of Mr. Fish, to the important position of United

ject and yielded to the better sense of his colleagues Meers Babcock and Mann, of the Judiciary Commit-tee to whom the bill was referred. It is now conceeded on all hands, that on the 28th another effort will be made: but it is very doubtful whether the two houses

on all but it is very doubtful whether the but it is very doubtful whether the will then make choice of a Senator

A new game is to be played however, in order to entrep Mr. Beekman. Having voted trice for Francis Granger upon the previous trial, it is imagined that a require his name. The plan now is nation by the Senate, and then a joint meeting of the
two fourse will become imperative when the sixteen
whig Senators, who had a moment previous voted for
Mr. G. will instantly abandon him and vote for
gamitton Fish, thereby securing his election. This is,
the move intended to be made on the political obesi-beard on that occasion, and if the object can be an-complished, the majority intend a perfect amplitua-tion of Mr. Beckman.

There are two other silver grey Senators who are as much opposed to the election of Hamilton Fish, under present circumstances, as Mr. Beckman, and from the independence and high mindedness which they em-nertly manifest on all occasions. It is not to be pre-sumed that they will endorse any stratagem or trick

independence and high mindedness which they eminently manifest on all occasions, it is not to be presoured that they will endorse any stratagem or trick to accomplish the gurpose which the Sewardites have in view. The election of Mr. Fish after being one-defeated in the manner in which it was would be a victory over the sliver greys which they never double overcome. The two fenators allowed to are Mr. Rabbook of Eric and Mr. Owen of Catharanass, both ardent apporters of the national administration, and strong personal friends of President Filmer. The President having been openly accused by the leading outposition whig prints of interfering to prevent the election of the party caucus condidate will come to fer a great chare of abony insult faunt, and ridicule, in case the stratagem succeeds.

The only way for Mr. Beakman to sustain numerif in his opposition to the efforts of the whig majority to claim ball the made. If he discovers when the vote is below taken that Mr. Rabeook whose name will be dust called by the clerk, has been accorded into a vote tor Granger, then Mr. Beakman dan with as much prepriety role for Daniel Lord. Mr. Duce or Mr. Universal thereto effectually shock the game of the competitors and thereby effectually shock the game of the competitors of the Union, he has shown blueself impervious to all those better and manignant assaults. We shall see Our New Hampshire Correspondences. ntly manifest on all or med that they will endo

Onr New Hampshire Correspondence.

MANGHENTER, N. 11, Feb. 17, 1851

Freshet and Destruction of Bridger-The Grovet and Business Prospects of Manchester-Recolutionary Reminiscence.
The severe rain, on Saturday last, combiner

with the sudden thaw, have swoilen the streams to an slarming height. Last evening, two of our bridges across the Merrimack, were swept away, namely, the Granite bridge and the old McGrego Their rains now lie jammed in the ice just above the elegant bridge lately finished for the New Hampshire Central Railroad. Great icars are now entertained for the safety of this structure. The destruction of these bridges will be of an incalculable loss to this community, as several thousands of those, whose places of business are in Manchester, reside open the opposite side of the inver. The grante oridge was the principal thoroughfare to the city from the West. The accident will be more severely felt, as this bridge was "free; and travellers will not only be compelled to go round, a distance of two miles, but to say toll testides.

The business and prospects of thin, the only city in New Hampahire, are as flourishing as ever. It is probably unknown, and much less realized, by many of the countlers readers of the Heraid, that in this little back woods State of New Hampahire, and, its many suppose, away up in the north east thousands of these, whose places of business are

and, as many suppose, away up in the north east corner of civilization, they can plant and raise a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants in ten years time. A city too, bearing in the construction of its streets and buildings—in as bustling activity and as general municipal arrangements—more of the metropolitan character than any other of its size in New Federal.

This place obtains its historical notoriety principle of regland.

This place obtains its historical notoriety principle of stark, is revolutionary hero. His tomb is situated about the north of the city. One of his descendants, on F. G. Stark, was the former proprietor of the set of the present city. He now occupies a delight if this contract of the present city. He now occupies a delight if this case a few miles south, at the junction of the Merrimack and Piscataguay rivers.

Yours, &c. Delta.

Our New Orleans Correspondence NEW ORLEANS, February 11, 1861.
The Reception of Jenny Lind, at her First Concert-Mr. Bennett and Lady - Third Trial of General Henderson-

Strangers in the City, \$\phi_c\$, \$\phi_c\$.

In this fast age of communicating intelligence with lightning speed, the labors of a letter writer, so far as a news? is concerned, avail but little; but notwithstanding, when it somes to details—to the relation of local facts and incidents—to public sentiment, and the expression of feeling generally, the good old fashioned goose quill and ink take supremany even over mag-netic power. Thus premising, it may be some conso-lation to know that the substance of my letter will not have been anticipated by means of the magneti-

The prelibation of the great event of hearing the lovely Swede exercise her vocal powers, was realized last night by some 2,000 citizens of our State, at the St. Charles Theatre. Planters with their families from the coast and the interior, had been flocking to the

speciality that that of preserving, when Sensite Seekins made his speech, defining his position. It is remarks were impromptus, and the sensition of the important position of United States Senator. His remarks were impromptus, being drawn from him upon the introduction of a bill by M. Schoommaker, to alter the law in relation to such cleetion. It was a matter of door on the course that Mr. Breehman on the course that Mr. Breehman of the course that Mr. Breehman on the course that Mr. Breehman of the course that Mr. Breehman of the course that Mr. Breehman of the course that Mr. Breehman the mode of election, it was therefore, that Mr. Breeh the bill uttroduced by Mr. Schoommaker altered the mode of election, it was therefore, that Mr. Breehman the course of the Mr. Schoommaker altered the mode of election, it was therefore, that Mr. Breehman the not one good the counted to the University of the bosom of servan gentlemen holding principles by side with Gay, Webster, and Elimore, the breef of the bosom of servan gentlemen holding principles of the servan gentlemen holding principles of the bosom of servan gentlemen holding principles of the servan gentlemen holding

Mr. Menderson especia to the energy access to resident presentility that they will agree, and another mis-trial will be the result. I think the further procedures of those in deted for yielating the act of 1818 will end in a more farce and it is repugnant to a common sense of justice. So the has the act or yielatine of the law of murinity, has been clearly shows, and had I time at this moment. I could demonstrate it. The feelings of the people here, and their sympathies in tavor of the accused, are too much in favor of them, mainly brought about by the obstinate and histor procedures on the part of the government, to shain a verdict of committal. After the first trial of Hemierson a nolle present should have been entered.

Our clay never before was so densely crowded. It is next to impossible to get along the streets on account of the ladder who crowd the sidewalks in any quantity. The dry goods men have not clerks enough to wait on them and large crowds of ladies accombe about the doors of the largest stores waiting for their turn to shop, Such a thing was open een before in New Orienn.

The morning an alorm of fire was given at the 6t.

whop Such a thing was never seen before it is of Orients.

This morning an alarm of fire was given at the 6t. Louis listed which produced a great excitement but all ended in smoke, with the exception of a swoon among the young ladies, who were much frightened. Our city is full of this was and pickpeckets. A poor girl who attended mass the other morning as absected on the control of the control

From its the Hypson Haven-Loss or here. About a clock Saturday afternoon, the test began to break a palieve the North Ferry. In a few minutes the entre mass in front of the city was in motion. It passed does a short dictance in a solid body, but meeting with some obstraction, it should instead by but meeting with some obstraction. As soon as the lee began to now the water over replify. It flooded the pier was quay in a few minutes, and hence andrught it reached to within a few inches of the highest point of the last summer's flood. Yesterday morning, withough the water over a training, it had received threat the water was still in the pier, and nearly up to broadway at the steamheat landing, it had received threat feet and a buff from its biphest point. It continued to gradually receive through the day, and this meaning it was only about a live inches above the pier at the foot of State street. We regret to add that this much above the pier at the foot of State street we regret to add that this midden breaking up of the lock has been attended by lock of iff Fetor Truby and because of the finite was breaking up above the mill. With If Tribute and Robert Kider expressed a strong desire to gross before the lock should move. The interest was particularly and Robert Kider expressed a strong desire to gross before the lock should move. The interest was particularly and robove should move the platter was particularly and robove the should move the platter. orelock. As he went into the saper still he told those at work that the line was breaking up above the mill. Wm H. Tisdale and Robert Sider expressed a strong desire to gross before the loc should move. The latter was particularly anxious, because of the anticipated library of the anticipated library of the latter was particularly anxious, because of the anticipated them not to actempt to creek, but they were decay mined to do so, and he announpanied them. They were going on to the river between Bath and the depoil, but were persuaded not to do so, and any kept on above until they reached the depoil, but were persuaded not to do so, and any kept on above until they reached the depoil, and before the winds budy of loc was in mediate danger, and kept on They crossed diagonally, and when near the foot of Hamilton street persuaded up to pler called to them to go further down as they could not get off at that point. They continued down accordingly—the loc and as the three ware running in a direction which would have becapt them to shoe shout the foot of Heraliner street. Tisdale fell into a noise in the tee. Elder Crust being in advence, at the to kind of Crust being in advence with his companion, and had succeeded in getting him partly on the shold loc when the whole mass broke up. A large cake appeared to at the Tisdale fell into a noise in the tee. Elder Crust being in advence about the foot of Heraliner street. Tisdale fell into a noise in the tee. Elder Crust being in advence about the store and transments. In another instant, he would have a shared the sand falle on the which neither of them was seen. Trust continued on toward the shore, and what he reached he shore. Robert Elder was a rean Blastoliuman shout 83 years of age, and has left a wife about to be continued. He was remembed a from lear and faligor, that he could according them the shore to be continued. He had no relation in this country.—Tisdale was T years of age, and has left a wife about the loc office. They were both young men, crossing toward G

Cur Boston Correspondence BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1851. The Senatorial Squabble-What is to be done?--

Will Summer Succeed? Notwithstanding the coalition met with restest defeat on Wednesday, on the fourteenth balloting for Senator, I see no reason to change the opinion I expressed in my last to the effect that its prospects are improving. "The pressure from without" is growing every day in strength, and men who have hitherto been warmly opposed to the election of any free soiler, are now expressing their readiness to sustain even the choice of Mr. Summer, rather than see the coalition broken up and the whigs return to power. This feeling may not lead to Mr. Sumner's election, but should the free soilers have the sense to substitute some other man for him, he would be elected without much difficulty. Mr. Walker, now Secretary of State, has already been spoken of as a candidate upon whom all the opposition members would unite. He is a free trade democrat, though he has acted with the free rollers for some very past. On all the the free soilers for some years past. On all the promisent measures of the day, excepting such as might relate directly to slavery, he would be found, if elected to the Senate, voting with the democratic arty.

An attempt has been made by some members of Roston cury, and

An attempt has been made by some members of the ward and county committee of Boston city, and Suffolk county, to send the democrate in the Legislature, who have voted for Mr. Summer out of the party. Resolutions to that effect were brought forward a few evenings since, and after some discussion, were laid on the table by a vote of almost two to one. This movement has caused about as much aughter as indignation. Compared to what it was, the democratic party of Boston is as the Anatomie Vicante to the late Mr. Daniel Lambert; and for such a party to uttempt to denounce the representatreance to the late Mr. Daniel Lambert; and for such a party to uttempt to denounce the representatives of more than thirty thousand old democrate, present even the bounds of exaggerated caricature. Unquestionably right in their opposition to the election of Mr. Summer, the city hunkers of the ultratempt took the very best way to promote his interests, by assuming to decide for other people what course they are bound to pursue. The more sensible men who are associated with them, saw this, and quietly smothered the absurdity. The democratic party is so run down in this city—so utterly insignificant and contemptible in every respect—that it dured not place a man in communion against Mr. Stevenson, who was yesterday elected to the House of Representatives, to fall a vacancy. Mr. Stevenson is one of those "good lord, good devil" men, who; have some tact and a good deal of cuming, which they and their friends are so lamentative gilly as to mistake for wisdom. He was selected to fall the vacancy, because the whigs want a metican as a leader, they being in imminent danger of falling to jueces every day, from want of to fill the vacancy, because the whigs want a action as a leader, they being in imminent danger of falling to pieces every day, from want of a head in the House. It is supposed by themselves that Mr. Sevenson will supply the desired amount of Konen cement, and that under his lead the whigs will go ahead like death on the pale horse. Mr. Stevenson is, practically speaking, as much an abolitionist as Charles Sumner, and were he in Congress, as it was thought he would be a few months ago, he would give no vote on the slavery question different from what would be given by Mr. Sumner in the same position. He was opposed to General Taylor's nomination, and for some time it was expected that he would join the free scilers in 1848. He wrote to Daniel Webster a scolsing letter about the Fugitive Slave law, to which he is himself warmly opposed. Yet, is pare of all this, he is an out-and-out Webster whig! You see to what a pass politics have come in this State, where they present such incongruous associations. The lion and the lamb lying down together is nothing to it, for the lion might not have been hupty when that occurred. Mr. Stevenson is the head of one of those great corporations which so long have governed Massachusetts, and which pays him a sulary of \$6,000 a year. You see that our business men are as well paid as Uncle Sam's cabinet officers. It was because he did not wish to give up this snug place that he was not sent to Congress as Mr. Wunthrop's, or rather as Mr. Ellote, successor. The story was, at the time, that the corporation offered to continue him in the fat place if he would go to Congress; but, form some cause or other, perhaps from mere shame, he declined accepting their offer. It would have been nich to have had him get up in Congress and make a speech in support of protection, to enable the manufacturers to pay higher wages to their work people.

The power of the leaders of the anti-Sumner democrats has been much injured in the House by the condent of their leaders in an election fight. Not conte

mocrate has been much topited in the House by the conduct of their leaders in an election fight. Not content with silently voting with the whigs, Messrs. Parker and Cushing made themselves conspictors as advocates of the whig side of the question, and thus have given to their democratic opposents a cripital opportunity of identifying them with the whigs, which they are not slow in turning to account. As it has never been the custom of the whigs to give quarter in election battles, but to unsent their opposents on the most frivolous pretences, democrats do not understand such magnan mity on the pag of their own men. Mr. Cushin has already been demounced as aiming to get but into the whig party, whence he bolted some parts ago. What gives a sort of color to this charge is the fact that attempts have been made to have the whigs drop Mr. Winthrop and to substitute for him Mr. Ehot, the only Massachusestman in Congress who voted for the Fugitive Slave in the control of scuring to him the votes of the hunder members of the House, as "a choice of evils." I am not sure but that this would be the best thing that could happen to retrieve the falling fortones of the coalition, as it would afford to them a reason. election their prespects of doing which are now exceeding small. Yet, even if Mr. Eliot should secture a majority in the House, he would fail out election in the Senate—so that "dodge" will not

is greatly to be regretted that the hunker de-It is greatly to be regretted that the hunker democrats have so acted as to leave the impression in many minds, originally favorable to their course, that they are ready to unite with the whigs. The effect will be to aid the abolitionists. Their true policy would have been to pursue a straightforward course, showing no favor to either whigs or to abditionists, thus impressing upon the public minds a strong proof of their sincerity. As they have chosen to act otherwise, they can hardly complain at being denounced by some of those who supported them as suit-abolitionists now denouncing them as whigs, and our whigs have always claimed to be better (or worse) abolitionists than the free soilers themselves.

nouncing them as whige, and our whige have always defined to be better (or worse) abolitionists taun the free soilers themselves.

I find growing us among the abolitionists a feeling of profeured disgust toward our new Governor, whose days, they affirm, will be short in the land if he do not adopt some different policy, or want of policy, from that by which he spicars to be now accusted. The free soilers, who have felt very sore towards him ever since he endorsed the Fugitive Slave law in his address, complain that he will make no demonstration in favor of Mr. Sammer, though that genileman's friends behaved so handscenely to him, taking him "usaight unseen," at the boys say, and putting him through, without asking any mestions about the slavery matter. "They shut up their eyes, and opened their mouths," and His Excellency stuffed the latter, they have never since been able to speak to their friends. On the other hand, the democrats declare that His Excellency has come to the determination of not making any removals from office until the sensional question shall kave been favorably settled for the free collers, which seems to be the case. The whigh are much pleased at this state of things, and declare it to be their candid opinion that there has not been much of a shower, after all. The whigh of Rhode Island have nominated Mr. Josach Chapin for Governor, a gentleman who may be, and most probably is, a great man, but I must confess that I never heard of him before. In one of their Congressional districts they have nominated Charles Jackson, a Dorrite wing. The one of their Congressional districts they have

nominated Charles Jackson, a Dorrite wing. The whigh of Rho's Island seem to be recovering from the effect of Mr. James's election. In that exquisite affair it was the democrats who were "sold and sent home."

The democrats of New Hampshire have called a convenient to rescend the nomination of Mr. Atwood. The whas having gone forth, Mr. Atwood will be thrown to the dogs; but his friends wood will be thrown to the dogs, but his friends will rim him against Gov. Dinsmore, who is to be the "old line" candidate, if he will accept the commance. The way they do things in the Grante State reminds one of the old Jeffersonian democrate action of freedom of speech. He lived for a long time in khode island, but became at lest disgusted with seeing nothing but federal victorical lie departed for the West, whence, shortly after his arrival there, he wrote back to a friend that he "this here of deed he federalist dared to open and the property of the had got into a free country at light whose ped de federalist dared to open hast, where no d —d federalist dared to open his mouth." The probability is that the whige will make aomething out of the democratic disease. acone to New Hampshire. Colonna.

Our Minister et Rome.
To THE REPTOR OF PHE HERALD.
Washingtoner, Peb 11, 1851.
I have just read, in the Intelligence, a letter taken from your widely spread journal, speaking of the noble conduct of our Minister. Mr. Case at Rome. I wish I had been the man who did it instead of only the one who commends and admires the ast. Let me make, through your calumns, this proposition:—The approaching World's Fair will call hundreds. If not thousands of our countrymen to Europe, with pockets full of gold, and hearts still fuller of noble republican Christian feeling. Now let each one follow the example of Mr. Case, on a small scale by Hierating one State prisofeeling. Now, let each one follow the example of mr. Case, on a small scale by liberating one litate prisoner, by paying his passage to California. There are plenty of them. Husgarian. Roman, Polish, Russian, he —who need but the Cristian arm to be estattethed to be rescued. Think of this proposition, my World's Fair brethren, and call down a blessing on your voyage, your prospects, and remaining tunds, not by saying ditto to Mr. Burk," but by doing ditto to Mr. Casa, Our Martford Correspondence HARTFORD, Feb. 15, 1851.

Proceedings of the Free Soil State Convention-K. solutions, &c .- Democratic State Convention T) e free soilers of Connecticut met in this city yesterday, to nominate a State ticket for their support at the coming April election. The attendance was very small in numbers, although the weather was fine.

Rev. Mr. Stav was on hand to open the Convention with prayer. Austin F. Williams, of Farmington, was cho

President. Waterman Roberts, of Hartford; Julius Clark,

of Lebanon, and J. T. Hutchins, of Killingly, Vice Presidents
J. R. Hawley and E. R. Hitchcock, Secretaries A committee was appointed to nominate caudi-dates for State officers, who reported the follow-

A committee was appointed to nominate caudidates for State officers, who reported the following, and the report was adopted:

John Boyd, of Winchester, for Governor.

William Field, of Pomfret, Lieut Governor.

Jesse G. Baldwin, of Middletown, for Treasurer.

Joseph W. White, of Hebron, far Secretary.

Waiter Webb, of Meriden, for Controller.

The Committee on Resolutions, through the Hon. John M. Niles, reported a longer string of resolutions than any string of Wetherfield peaches ever put together, As they are so verbose, I give your renders—save occasionally—only the pith of them. For further particulars, see free soil papers.

Resolved That the present tone of public sentiment in the country, occasioned by the unwampled reaction the past year, adverse to liberty, demands, more than at any period in our history the united and strenuous efforts of all true friends of our pepular institutions, to counteract the consequences which might otherwise ensue. [This resolution is given verbatim.]

Resolved—Accusing both the leading political parties of abandoning their recently professed opposition to the further extension of slavery, from their wish to save their identity as parties.

Besolved—Ridcuiling the idea that the union of these States is in danger, as "too false and shallow to deceive any intelligent person."

Resolved That the "compromise measures," as they are falsely called, have not "settled" the great question which for reversely sars has agitated the country; whether the territories which we have acquired from Mexico shall be protected from or left open to the sartension of slavery. This question is still undecided, and demands that public sentiment should be brought to bear upon it through the national councils, whose action will control the result. [This resolution is as passed]

Resolved. That our political system is not one o

passed] Recolved. That our political system is not one o Resolved. That our pointeal system is not one of force but one of moral power.

Resolved. That "the Northern politicians have been false to their constituents, to liberty, and many of them to their professions, and have diagraced themselved and the country by supporting a law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves." &c.

Resolved—To oppose the law until it shall be respected.

Resolved.—To oppose the law until it shall be repealed.

Resolved. "That the present reaction, unfavorable to constitutional liberty, should not discourage the true triends of freedom," &c.

Resolved. That the present administration in its scandalcun subscripting to elavery, has fassied the professions of its triends before and since it came into power, and has forfeited all claims to the support of a free people whose first and highest interestialitierry—that whilst nominally sustained by both of the old parties, it is regarded with distrust and disapprebation by a large majority of the people.

Resolved. That the while and democratic parties stand on the same platform and that their agita ion is only one over the spoils of office, and therefore dangerous.

Resolved That we call on all citizens to some up to their help to reform every abuse, and carry tem.

Recoived That we can on all citizens to come up to their help to riform every abuse, and carry tem-perance a just system of taxation, greater economy in public expenditure. &c.

Received. That they have an abiding and undimi-nished confidence in the power of truth and justice, and that free colliers will ultimately prevail.

The democratic party will meet in this city next week, to nominate their State ticket and to transact week, to nominate their State ticket and to transac other business, all which we shall duly chronicle for the benefit of your readers

Our Porto Rico Correspondence ST. John's, P. R., Jan. 10, 1851.

Affairs on the Island-Internal Improvements-

Steam Navigation-The Governor of the Island - Wants of the People- The Sugar Crop, &c. I think another foreign house here, either Engish or American, (the latter especially,) associated with, or employing natives for their inland business,

would do remarkably well, and, by its rivalry, divide a fortune which others are making fast, and on safe ground. Pianters' business, when well con-

ducted, is very profitable.

But there is still another enterprise worth the at Measrs. Parker and Cushing made themselves conspicuous as advocates of the whig side of the question, and thus have given to their democratic opponents a cypital opportunity of identifying them with the whigs, which they are not slow in turning to account. As it has never been the custom of the whigs to give quarter in election battles, but to unsent their opposers on the most frivolous pretences, democrats do not understand such magnamity on the page of their own men. Mr. Cushing has already been demounced as aiming toget but that the whige party, whence he bolted some years ago. What gives a sort of color to this charge is the fact that attempts have been made to have the whige drop Mr. Winthrop and to substitute for him Mr. Eliot, the only Massachusettine f

upon the whole of this territory, and the line would run through a telerably settled country, having in its rear six towns and villages on the north, and about nine en the south side. The confluence of passengers on this road would be immense; nothing to be said of the number of sugar hogsheads that would run upon the same, to be shipped at St. John's, thus increasing considerably the exports in this part of the island.

I consider the above articles worth the attention of the enterprising men of the North. Should they prove interesting to any of them, and should they wish detailed information on the subject, or on any other cencerned with proporting business in "the still virgin, and to be worked Island of Porto Rico." I would give the names of two individuals residing I would give the names of two individuals residing in Saint John's, who, for the probity of their character, as well as for their influencial position, are the best found point out as references, and who would be ready to act as agents in any transaction would be reasy to act as agents in any transaction with the government required for the project of the railroad building. John Lind gren, Esq., Consul of H. B. M., and Mr. Cornelius Kortright, a notable planter and merchant, are the persons, and they would spare no trouble, for the sake of improving the material condition of the island of Porto Rico.

The people of this island, although not forgetting the well learned Don Manuel Nunez, feel satisfied, and have much in expect from the wine administra-

and have much to expect from the wise administration of the actual chief sifficer of the customs, Don Mignei Legez de Acevedo, a frank, popular gentleman who does not miss any opportunity in his power to promote the interest and welfare of the island—himmelf being a "free trader," which principle he has shown truly to follow, by his doings, in the face of the world. If this gentleman remains in Porto Rico, he will surely change the present trade of the island into a more extensive and prosperous one; but, should be be removed from office this very day, many a change, and his name, ever dear to us, would like re-remain to remind us of his generous editoristication, and exertions to improve our commerce, and consequently, our welfare. May he belong amongst us!

To give you an idea of our wants consequent upon the rapid increase of population and good

merce, and consequently, our welfare. May he belong amongst us?

To give you an idea of our wants consequent upon the rapid increase of population and good aste of the inhabitants:—We want a few good aster shere, one, especially, that would receive his poeds from Paris direct; the tailors here do not understand their business. We also want shoemakers, well supplied with good materials; a couple of lashionable dressmakers would find plenty of business in St. John's; an oculist and ear surgeon, and also a homosopathic physician, skilful in their branches, would be welcome here. But specially, and above all, we are in great want of a midwife in this city; there is but one at present, who is making a fortune, and cannot attend to the many calls she has. I have known her to leave a patient for half an hour, during which time she assisted another more fortunate, and charged for it a doubloon. (\$17.) In the interior and other places on the inland, midwives are very scarce; physicians and drug stores are also very scarce in the interior of the island.

The sugar crop of this year is very abundant. The estate of Mr. Cornelius Kortright, the first in the island, will anske 2.500 hogsheads. The weather continues faverable for the grinding, &c.

ELOTEMENT AND ARREST OF THE PARTIES.—On Saturday morning a men by the name of Day, and a woman accompanying him, and said to be another men's wife, were arrested in this place, and returned to Massachussets. They came here the evening previous over the Ashuelot road, and took lodgings at one of the public houses as husband and wife, intending to have pursued their journey northerly, on Saturday; but just as they were stepping aboard the Cheshire cars for that purpose, the Ashuelot came in with the officers who were in pureuit, and who made the arrest. Day is said to have a wife and three children in New York, he himself having been at work in Holyoke, Mass, for sorre time past, where he had become acquainted with this woman. He had stolen, from some of his relatives, two hundred dollars, to aid him along in his pleasure tour, fifty of which was found in the possession of the woman with whom he was associated. She, it is said, left a husband and one child at Holyoke. When strested, she manifested a good degree of indifference, eaving she "had done nothing aboutit."—Keene (N.H.) Sentinel, Fib. 13. ELOPEMENT AND ARREST OF THE PARTIES -On

The United States in 1850.

CENSUS STATISTICS OF THE OHIO WHEAT BELT—POPULATION, TOWNS AND GROWTH.

[From the Clacianati Gasette, Feb. 11-]

Our fifth section of Ohio is the "wheat belt."

We do not mean, of course, that wheat is not raised ed well and largely all over the State; but this belt or section includes the counties mostremarkable for the growth of wheat. They are the counties which lie in what might be termed the north centre of the State. Lying immediately in the latitude of the wheat district of Peansylvania, they have received their emigration chiefly from that State, and have been cultivated much in the same manner. They lie on rolling lands, mostly watered by the upper tributaries of the Muskingum, viz: the Tuscarawas, the Kiilbuck, the Mohican, Owl Greek, the Licking, and in part by the Mahoning and its tributaries. The fifteen counties, which we include in this section, raised, in 1840, six millions three hundred bushels of wheat, or two-fifths of all raised in the State, which contains 87 counties.

Their proportion of the wheat crop, therefore, is treble that of any other section, and entitles them to receive the cognomen of "wheat belt," in contradistinction to any other species of culture. At the same time, the attentive observer will not fail to remark that this section alse includes the largest proportion of sheep, so that it is distinguished for both articles.

In order to present the wheat culture in this section, and the vast agricultural resources of Ohio, in a proper point of view, the reader may take the following comparisons:—

First, these fifteen counties of Ohio raise more wheat (or did in 1840) than any State of the American Union, except three, viz: New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Secondly, it raises double, nearly treble, all the wheat of New England. Thirdly, it raises more wheat than the entire South (eight States), lying south of the Ronaoke and the Tennessee rivers. In one word, this single section would characterize Ohio, as literally the land of bread. But we hope, by the aggregate statistic

Industry of man.

The lifteen counties, more immediately in the wheat belt, their population and growth, are as

П	follows :-		
п	1840,	1850.	Inc. per ce
ı	Ashland, new county	28 627	-
	Carroll 18 108	17,686	decrease
	*Columbiana 40 378	33,001	do.
	Belmont 30 901	35 240	14 per ce
	Coshocton 21 490	25 702	18 per ce
	Guernsey 27.748	30.458	10 per ce
	Harrison 20 099	20 162	Section and the
	Jefferson 25 030	29 438	18 per ce
	'Knox 29.579	28.792	decreas
	Holmes 18 088	20.381	13 per ce
	Licking 35 096	38.781	11 per ce
	*Richiand 44.682	30.879	decreas
	Stark 34 603	39.980	16 per ce
	Tuscarawas 25.631	31.730	24 per ce
	Wayne 35 508	33 008	deoreas
ı	Total407 241	439 460	-
		CTC-10TC-1	8 per ce

be made lively with woolen factories. But that is jet the next step in pregress.

Thirdly, one of the main reasons for the almost stand still that these counties present, is found in the paradox, that they are too rich and prosperous to grow. For example, the large farmers in Carroil, Harrison, Columbians, Wayne, &c., buy out the small farmers, and thus increase their own fairms and the amount of their products. The consequence is, that the people who would have become a large increment in the growth of populatios, sie made conigrants to lows, Missouri, Minnesett, and California. The section of Ohio they have left is ricker than before, in production, and its happiners is not less; for every man six under his own vine and fig tree (which means in Ohio yellow grain and woolly sheep), looks over his cultivated fields, and rejoices in his half dozen flaxen-haired Saxons.

cultivated fields, and replaced seasons.

The comparative growth of this section state 1830, is as follows:

Population Increase.

We see, in this, a very rapid falling off from a heavy increase from 1850 to 1840, to a very small one from 1840 to 1850. This section has, in round numbers, 8,000 square square mile. This is a density of 15 more to the square mile than the Scioto Valley—which will, therefore, for some years to come, increase faster

than this section.

The growth of the chief towns in the wheat section have been as follows:—

	1840.	1850.
Steubenville	4,347	6,140
Newark	2,705	4,155
Mansfield	1,328	3,557
Woester		2,797
Canton	1,420	2.604
New Philadelphia	900	1.415
Ashland	200	1.254
Cadiz	1.028	1.144
Cembridge	900	1,041
Mt. Vernon	2,362	3,651
Total	16,001	27,169

The amount of town population is but about onefifteenth of the whole, while in the Miami county
it is more than one-fourth, and in the Scioto Valley
one-seventh. The density of agricultural populaion is as great in the wheat section of Ohio, as in
aimost any part of the United States. But we
most reserve the comparative effects of different
kinds of occupation upon population for another
chapter. chapter.

most reserve the comparative effects of different kinds of occupation upon population for another chapter.

The Wealthiest Man in Virginia — A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Whig, speaking of the richest man in that State, says.—Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is the genileman. When some for Pittsylvania, is the genileman. When was in his section, a year of two ago, he was the owner of between extreen and seventeen hundred slaves, in his own right, having but a little while before taken a census. He also has a prospective right to about one droussned slaves more, which are new owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruth Hairston, he having matried her only child. He has now the management of them, which makes the number of his slaves reach near three thousand. They increase at the rate of near one handred every year, and he has to purchase a large plantation every year to settle them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick dounties, Virginia. He has large estates in North Caroline. His landed property and stock alone, is assessed at each hundred thousand dollars. His wealth is differently estimated at from three to five millions, and I should think it was nearer the latter You think he has a hard lot; but I assure you Mr. Hairston manages all his matters as easy as most persons would an estate of \$10,000. He has overseen who are compelled to give him a written statement of what is made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are all clothed and fed from his own domestic manufacture and raising, leaving his tobecco crop, which is immensely large, as so much clear gain every year, bendles his increase in negroes, which is a fortune of itself. And now for his residence. I have never seen anything comparable to his yard and garden, except some of them in the Mississippi delta—and zone of them in the place, and describing Peradise, said, "It was as beautiful as Mr. Hairston's," or as a friend, who had visited Washington city for the first time, remarked, that "the public grounds were ne